



Art

Cedar Crest Art

First Lady Linda Graves and the Friends of Cedar Crest Association worked to make substantial art acquisitions following the recent restoration of Cedar Crest. Two pieces are of particular interest to students. While the attached art analysis' are rather advanced for upper elementary grades, we would like students to have some knowledge of two artists prior to their visit to Cedar Crest. The following are brief biographies of John Steuart Curry and Gordon Parks. The Curry sketch and Parks photograph mentioned in their respective biographies can be found further back in the art section.

John Steuart Curry- Cedar Crest is fortunate to have a Curry sketch. Curry is a native of Dunavant, Kansas, in the northeast part of the state. This sketch is of the farmer's wife depicted in the Kansas Pastoral Mural at the Kansas Statehouse. This particular mural is in the west wing on the second floor of the statehouse. Curry was commissioned to paint the murals at the Kansas Statehouse and he is most famous for the John Brown mural at the Capitol.

Gordon Parks- Born in Fort Scott, Kansas, Gordon Parks grew up extremely poor. In 1937, he bought a camera and this purchase turned out to be the best investment of his life. He started working as a photojournalist for both *Glamour* and *Life* magazines. He took black and white photographs of African Americans completing their daily tasks exposing the life of poverty they led. He is also famous for writing the book The Learning Tree based on his life growing up in Fort Scott, Kansas.

Cedar Crest was the recipient of a Parks photograph in Fall 2000 a gift from the Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art at Kansas State University. The photograph is of Lucy Jefferson, a friend of Parks' mother, from Fort Scott. This photograph is indeed a treasure, not only for Cedar Crest, but the state as well.

Two other famous Kansas artists will be discussed on your tour of Cedar Crest. You will also become familiar with the art of **Birger Sandzen** and **Robert Sudlow** as you tour the home.

John Steuart Curry

Kansas Pastoral Sketch



A working sketch for the mural located in the Kansas Statehouse by Kansas artist, John Steuart Curry.

Kansas Pastoral Mural

Kansas State Capitol



Mural Photograph

(Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society)

John Steuart Curry

(1897-1946)

John Steuart Curry was born in Dunavant, Kansas, on November 14, 1897, the son of a farmer. He is best known in the state of Kansas for his murals *The Tragic Prelude* and *Kansas Pastoral*, painted between 1937 and 1941, at the Kansas Statehouse in Topeka.

After studying art in Kansas City, Chicago and New York, and working as an illustrator for such magazines as *Boy's Life*, Curry went to Paris to become what he called a "museum-quality" artist. There he studied drafting (drawing) at the Russian Academy. Upon his return, his work was promoted by Mrs. Gertrude Whitney, the founder of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City. Curry quickly rose to notoriety as one of the Triumvirate of Regionalist artists in the 30s, along with Thomas Hart Benton and Grant Wood. He taught at the Student League and completed several murals for the Works Project Administration (WPA) as part of an initiative that gave artists government employment during the Depression. Curry also traveled with the Ringling Brothers Circus in 1932 after the death of his first wife.

Curry was appointed as the first artist-in-residence in the United States at the University of Wisconsin in 1936. His job was to paint in his studio outside the School of Agriculture and talk to students when they came by. While Curry never returned to Kansas to live, his work often featured his home state. Curry died in Wisconsin in 1946.

In 1935, Kansas State University was the first Kansas institution to purchase a work by Curry. Curry was considered a controversial artist in Kansas – many Kansans thought Curry's subject matter perpetuated some of the negative stereotypes of Kansas, including tornadoes and bad weather, the brutality of nature and religious fanaticism.

Regionalism

(1929-1940)

Thomas Hart Benton, John Steuart Curry and Grant Wood compose the so-called Triumvirate of American Regionalism. Regionalism was an attempt to create and promote a distinctly American style of art and is best understood in the context of rising nationalism and isolationism that occurred in the United States between the two World Wars. Not only did Regionalist artists reject European art movements like Cubism and Surrealism, they felt that the only valid form of expression was one that was shaped and influenced by the artist's native environment. Hence, Regionalists used the American Heartland as their subject matter, focusing on the non-ethnic subjects of farms and prairies. The subject matter often idealized or mythologized America's rural roots to create a political or social message that was an expression of national pride.

The political and social mood of the 1920s and 1930s prompted a retreat to certain values reminiscent of the 1820s-1850s. The work of the Regionalists echoed the message being put out by the government during the Depression/pre-war years – the Protestant work ethic, value of the breadbasket, family values, etc. There was an interest in primeval or elemental nature, personal isolation and anonymity. Regionalism and American Scene Painting were adopted as themes of American Government Recuperative programs – for example, the Public Works of Art Project (December 1933) and Federal Art Project of WPA (May 1935). Regionalism answered the desire for a nationalistic art that could combat the psychological and sociological impact of the Depression of the 1930s.

American Scene Painting was the end of a long tradition of realism, which included earlier experimentation by The Eight, a group of eight artists whose works were influenced by Robert Henri. There were two streams of American Scene Painting: Social Realism was a consideration of humanity as social phenomenon. Regionalism was more concerned with native environment. Regionalism reflected the societal search for values and was nurtured by literature (e.g., Mark Twain, Charles Beard). There was a general feeling that art and culture functioned best when they reflected our native heritage and emphasized traditional values and past achievements.

Curry believed that a sincere and lasting value was to be found in the experienced realities of the basic farm existence – the religion, physical activities, family values and natural sensations; all integral aspects of the rural community. His work was a synthesis of the objective and subjective – not necessarily a reflection of observable events.

Material Culture and Art Interpretation

Man-made objects, including works of art, reflect the time, place and culture in which they are produced. The study of material culture – artifacts produced by humans as determined by the habits or culture of their society – can be applied to art in an attempt to provide a human link.

As defined by Thomas Schlereth, “material culture study attempts to explain why things were made, why they took the forms they did and what social, functional, aesthetic or symbolic needs they serve.” Another way to look at this is from a journalistic point of view – who, what, where, when, why and how. It leads us to the BIG question – WHY IS ART MADE?

Schlereth has developed Nine Models of Material Culture Interpretation. While all models may not apply to any given artwork, looking at the work with these slants will provide a different perspective. These models can be especially useful when looking at the artwork of different non-western cultures.

- 1.) **Art Historical**— This includes traditional aesthetics methods such as those outlined in Edmund Burke Feldman’s Varieties of Visual Experience, or Discipline Based Art Education.
- 2.) **Symbolic**— The role an object holds in society and the symbolism within the artwork itself.
- 3.) **Cultural**— The developmental characteristics of an object that can be related to a particular culture.
- 4.) **Functional**— The way an object is used.
- 5.) **Structural**— How the object was created.
- 6.) **Environmental**— The role of the physical environment on the work, including materials used or subject matter.
- 7.) **Behavioral**— The interaction of the object and human behavior patterns.
- 8.) **Community**— The interaction of the object and a particular society.
- 9.) **Provenance/Social History**— The story or history of the object itself.

Applying Material Cultural Models to Kansas Pastoral: The Modern American Family Sketch

- 1.) **Environmental** - How does this work reflect Curry's physical environment? *It doesn't reflect the current situation as the Depression was just ending and this mural reflects more of Kansas' hope for the future. Regionalist artists took their subject from their environment.*
Material Culture Analysis of the J. S. Curry Drawing of the Mother and Child (Kansas Pastoral).
- 2.) **Art Historical** - This includes traditional aesthetics methods such as those outlined in Edmund Burke Feldman's Varieties of Visual Experience, DBAE, Broudy's Aesthetic Scanning, etc.: This work is a line drawing with shading of a woman holding a baby. The artist creates a sense of dimension on a flat space by smudging the conte crayon (charcoal) to create muscle definition and shadow. This adds to the realism of the figure. The drawing is by John Steuart Curry, one of America's three Regionalist artists and is a preliminary study for the mother and child featured in the Kansas Statehouse mural "Kansas Pastoral" finished in 1941. Look carefully at the finished piece and the drawing - what is the same about the mother and child and how did it change?
- 3.) **Symbolic** - The role an object holds in society: The finished mural was designed to instruct visitors to the Kansas Statehouse on the History of Kansas - the past, the present and the future. The murals depicting the past include Coronado discovering Kansas and the famous abolitionist, John Brown. The mural for the present, intended for the rotunda, was never completed. The mural entitled "Kansas Pastoral", shows a farmer and his wife on their unmortgaged farm with healthy crops and animals. This was Curry's view of the future of Kansas -total prosperity with the farm family as the heroes of the story. Look carefully at the mural and see how many things you can find that would indicate that this family and farm was healthy, strong and prosperous. Notice how big the farmer and his wife are - they are larger than life - why do you think the artist did this? When this mural was painted between 1937 and 1941, Kansas was recovering from the Dust Bowl and the Depression. Many farmers lost their farms to the bank and had to move to California or the cities to look for work. What do you think this farm would have looked like in 1939?
- 4.) **Cultural** - The developmental characteristics of an object that can be related to a culture: This work takes its iconography from the church art of Italy and Western Europe (medieval and renaissance art)- the farm mother looks like a modern Madonna and Child, in fact, art historians refer to her as the Kansas Madonna. Curry spent time in Italy right around the time he painted the mural, so was very familiar with the image. The Regionalist artists often used very traditional iconography because it was familiar to the people they were creating art for. The image of the mother and child makes you think of certain things that are important in our culture - can you list some of them? When Curry painted this mural the traditional American family was changing - children were away from the farm or were taking over a lot of the responsibilities for teaching children morals and women were starting to work outside of the home (during World War II, women were needed in the factories). This work shows a very traditional mother, protecting and caring for her children and family - something that many people were beginning to feel nostalgic about.
- 5.) **Functional** - The way the object is used: This drawing is a preliminary study for the mural at the Kansas Statehouse. Artists often practice drawing specific parts of artworks before creating the final work. This way they can get the figures just right - height, proportion, details, etc. This drawing may have been a page from a sketchbook. After practicing the parts, the artist would

create the whole drawing, then make a cartoon (scale drawing of the whole mural) that was used to transfer the image to the wall. Curry usually drew a grid on the cartoon and the wall and then used slides of the work, lining up the grids and tracing over the drawing. The work would finally be painted.

- 6.) **Structural** - How the object was created: The drawing was made on paper with a special type of charcoal called conte crayon. Conte crayon combines pigment with chalk and a glue type binder. Conte crayon is a nice choice for a drawing because it can be smudged to create shadows and such. Look at this drawing and see where the artist has used smudging. Why has he smudged the areas he has? Drawing is one of the most important parts of an artist's training. Curry always drew well, but traveled all the way to Paris to study drawing at the famous Academie Julienne.
- 7.) **Environmental** - The role of the physical environment on the art work: Regionalist artists took their subject from their environment (the midwest/Great Plains). Does the finished mural remind you of Kansas today? The unpainted part of the mural, "Kansas Present", was never completed - it portrayed erosion, contour crop stripping, threatening clouds of dust, an abandoned farm house- the real Kansas of the period. Curry said, "This panel is designed as a significant warning and voices the concern of government and education forces interested in preserving the nation's resources." Although this panel was never painted, try imagining or drawing what it would have looked like.
- 8.) **Behaviorial** - The interaction of the object and human behavior patterns: Artwork often serves to share messages with people. During the late 1930s, the Regionalist artists' messages included promoting family values, the Protestant work ethic and the importance of agriculture. These messages coincided with those of the American Government, who often employed the Regionalists to create public art. Look for parts of the finished mural that symbolize each of these. What type of behavior does the mother promote? There is an interesting symbol of motherhood located next to the mother - a hen with her chicks! In 1936, the White House conference on Child Health and Protection published a paper on the rural and urban family. It found that only the rural family still stressed discipline, respect for authority and responsibilities for all family members - a system that would lead to a productive society. One interesting story - although we might think of this mother as an "old-fashioned" woman, when the mural was painted people complained that her skirt was too short! Curry made it short on purpose, because she was supposed to be a mother of the future, not of the past. I wonder how he knew that skirts would keep getting shorter?
- 9.) **Community** - The interaction of the object and society: Regionalist art reflected a wider-spread sense of American pride and American fear. Industrialization and xenophobia (fear of outsiders experienced in the period leading up to WWII) engendered a strong feeling of nostalgia for America's agrarian past - they were better days. During WWII, women had to work in the factories while the men went to war - they didn't stay at home with the children. Today many of us would feel like the mother in this work is old-fashioned or stereotypical. The mother is shown on the side of the mural with the house and the household animals (chickens). She is not part of the work force anymore. Some people might even accuse Curry of being a male chauvinist. But if you remember that he was creating this work 60 years ago, the mother is really a heroine and a symbol of everything that people thought was good about family life. The mother's role was to bring up the family with love and affection.
- 10.) **Provence/Social History** - The story of the object itself: In this case, you might discuss who Curry was, talk about the mural project and how the piece came to be at Cedar Crest.

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Gordon Parks

Photograph of Lucy Jefferson



Gordon Parks

(1912-)

Gordon Parks was born in 1912 to dirt-poor tenant farmers in Fort Scott, Kansas. The youngest of 15 children, he attended segregated elementary schools and then attended the only high school in Fort Scott. Black students were not allowed to participate in athletics or social functions. One of his teachers told him that “black students shouldn’t go to college because they were just going to be domestics.” When he was 15 years old, his mother died and he was shipped off to St. Paul, Minnesota, to live with a married sister. While working as a waiter on a train he picked up a magazine left by a passenger, which had photographs of rural poor people – an experience which changed his life. He suddenly realized that a camera could be a weapon against racism and poverty. He bought his first camera in 1937 in a pawnshop for \$7.50. Parks set about using his camera to expose the world as he saw it, its ugliness as well as its beauty.

One of Park’s most famous photographs was taken in 1942 in our nation’s Capitol. He pointed out the struggle against social injustice by photographing a black cleaning woman holding a broom and mop with a large American flag as a background. He called it *American Gothic, Washington, D.C.*

Mr. Parks photographed the first black air corps during WWII, worked for *Glamour* magazine, photographed Harlem street gangs, went to Paris as a correspondent for *LIFE* magazine and, in 1956, went to the South to document the effects of segregation on one family in Alabama. In 1961, Parks photographed a boy named, Flavio, for *LIFE* in Brazil. This was a classic example of photojournalism exposing the tragedy of poverty amid luxury.

In 1963, Mr. Parks published his first novel, an autobiographical story called, *The Learning Tree*. This book was made into a movie, which Parks directed. Parks became Hollywood’s first black director. He is most famous for directing the movie, “*Shaft*,” in 1971, which was a huge, commercial success.

In addition to his fame as a photojournalist and film director, Mr. Parks has published several volumes of poetry, composed classical, blues and popular music and created a ballet about the life of Martin Luther King called “*Martin*.”

Gordon Parks

Art Analysis of the Lucy Jefferson Photograph

1. Environmental: The physical environment reflected by Lucy Jefferson's photograph represents Mr. Park's impressions as a youth growing up in Fort Scott, Kansas. He uses the elderly lady, full of dignity, but tired and with contorted hands from a lifetime of hard work, seated in a rocking chair. This photo perhaps captures the feeling Parks has about his parents' lives. They were poor tenant farmers who raised 15 children. The photograph is also taken from the eye level of a child — symbolic because Ms. Jefferson was a friend of Parks' mother during his childhood.
2. Symbolism: Lucy's portrait captured the reality of a lifetime of hard work, as shown in the lines in her face, her age and her arthritic hands. The dignity of her pose and the rocking chair signify a rest well-deserved. She looks outward and into the distance and has hope for the future that others won't have to endure the life she had.
3. Cultural: Mr. Parks used bold black and white images taken in 1940's America to speak about hard-times, poverty and racism. This is a realistic image of the social status of African-Americans at the time. What does this photo say to you about Lucy's life experiences? Can you characterize her facial expression?
4. Functional: Parks most often used a 35 mm camera, which he preferred because it was small and light-weight. To capture naked emotion he used natural lighting.
5. Behavioral: Lucy's portrait is simple, unadorned reality. It forced the majority community to see the conditions under which poor black persons were living and the harshness of their existence.
6. Community: Mr. Parks has displayed a great versatility while working behind the lens. He is well-known for his high-fashion photography in New York City and Paris. The photographic essays which documented a story affecting societal change are what he takes most pride in. During the 1940's, Parks traveled in the nation's South to photograph poverty among both blacks and whites. He also did a bold reflection of bigotry in Washington, D.C. The most famous photograph is entitled "American Gothic." The photograph shows a charwoman standing in front of the American Flag holding her mop. Other photo essays for *LIFE* magazine included stories on Harlem, the Black Muslim movement and one on a Brazilian street-child named Flavio. Mr. Parks used his art to awaken our social consciousness.
7. Structural: He used his camera as a "weapon" to expose the social injustices African-Americans faced. Parks always tried to show the dignity and humanity of the people he photographed.



Appendix

Facts About Kansas Governors and First Ladies

- 1 Charles Robinson (1861-1863). (Republican)** He came to Kansas Territory in July 1854 as the head of the first colony sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Colony. He located the company headquarters in Lawrence, his home for the remainder of his life. His administration set important precedents for Kansas; creating state agencies and a state agricultural society, establishing the earliest state institutions and organizing the judicial system. Impeachment proceedings were instigated against him by Senator James Lane for selling bonds below rates set by the state legislature, but he was acquitted. After leaving office, he served on the board of directors of a school for blacks, as superintendent of Haskell Indian Institute, as President of the Kansas State Historical Society and as a regent for the University of Kansas.

Sara Lawrence Robinson (1861-1863). She published the book, Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life. She and the Governor lived in the Tefft House that was claimed as the first official governor's residence at 7th and Kansas. She had seen her home burned to the ground by border ruffians and her husband imprisoned for treason by the time she became Kansas' first lady. The Robinsons lived in Lawrence and used homes of legislators who lived in Topeka for entertaining.

- 2 Thomas Carney (1863-1865). (Republican)** When he became governor of Kansas, he was reputed to be the wealthiest man in the state. The source of his wealth was his wholesale concern in Leavenworth that sold groceries and shoes. As governor, he sought every means to improve the financial health of the state. He journeyed to New York City to sell state bonds and pledged his personal wealth as collateral for repayment. He personally paid the expenses of having 150 men patrol the Kansas-Missouri border, costing \$10,000, but, unfortunately, disbanded this force three days before Quantrill's infamous raid on Lawrence. After his term ended, the family moved back to Leavenworth, where he served as mayor.

Rebecca Canaday Carney (1863-1865). She was a social leader in Leavenworth. She entertained lavishly on her husband's behalf and was a wonderful hostess. She was an avid supporter of the Kansas Orphans Asylum.

- 3 Samuel Crawford (1865-1868). (Republican)** He was the state's youngest governor, only 29, when he took office and the tallest at six feet, one inch. He was the first governor to marry while in office. He was a captain in the Second Kansas Infantry, which fought at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861. He also participated in the Battle of Mine Creek, the biggest battle fought on Kansas soil. He enjoyed unusual popularity because of his war record. During his term of office, the Civil War ended, the state's population doubled and thirty-six counties were created. He resigned as Governor sixty-nine days before the end of his term to take command of a Kansas regiment organized to fight against Indians. Later, he practiced law in Emporia, Topeka and Washington, D.C.

Isabel Chase Crawford (1867-1868). She married Samuel J. Crawford at the age of 18 and just a few days after his second election. Her father was one of Topeka's founders. Her family is said to have had the first wooden floors in Topeka. While serving as first lady,

she gave birth to a daughter who later became the wife of Arthur Capper. Arthur Capper was both a governor of Kansas and a United States Senator.

- 4 **Nehemiah Green (1868-1869). (Republican)** He was the “Caretaker Governor,” who served the remainder of Crawford’s term after Crawford resigned in 1868 and until the next governor took office in January 1869. After his term, he returned to his farm in the Blue Valley and later served in the state legislature.

Ida Green (1868-1869). She was a homemaker and liked to bake for her husband.

- 5 **James M. Harvey (1869-1873). (Republican)** He was the governor of “firsts” – first to serve two terms, first to serve in the U.S. Senate and first farmer to be elected governor. He was also the first to occupy the Capitol, moving into the newly completed east wing early in his first term. He didn’t seek a third term and retired to his farm in Vinton. He later served as a United States Senator and as a government surveyor in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Oklahoma.

Charlotte Harvey (1869-1873). She was a homemaker and remained on their farm near Vinton while her husband served as governor.

- 6 **Thomas A. Osborn (1873-1877). (Republican)** When he was elected, times looked good. However, several large eastern banks failed, causing the Panic of 1873. In addition to the Panic, there was a threat of an Indian uprising, the grasshopper plague of 1874 and embezzlement by the state treasurer. During his term both houses of the legislature reached their current size, 125 in the house and 40 in the Senate. After leaving office, President Hayes appointed him Minister to Chile and he presided over a peace conference involving Peru, Chile and Bolivia. He helped settle a boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile and President Garfield made him Minister to Brazil in 1881. He then served two terms as a state senator and became a director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in 1898.

Julia Osborn (1873-1877). She moved to Topeka with her husband and fulfilled her duties as first lady.

- 7 **George Anthony (1877-1879). (Republican)** He was the first governor to orally present his message to the Legislature. His cousin was suffragette Susan B. Anthony. Because the economy was still suffering from the Panic of 1873, he supported only those programs that required little state funding – a state reformatory for younger criminals, a state commission of fisheries and a stronger temperance movement. After leaving office, he managed a Pottawatomie County farm and invested in railroads. He served in the state legislature. He served as editor of the weekly and daily Republican. The town of Anthony, county seat of Harper County, was founded while he was governor and named for him.

Rosa Anthony (1877-1879). She also moved to Topeka and fulfilled her role as first lady.

- 8 **John P. St. John (1879-1883). (Republican)** He was the first to have a formal inauguration ceremony on the steps of the newly completed east wing of the State Capitol. The inauguration was described in *Harper’s Weekly*. He was an ardent prohibitionist and held many “water banquets” where no beverage stronger than water was served. A state constitutional amendment for prohibition was approved by voters in 1880. Issues facing the governor were fears of Indian uprisings and thousands of emigrating blacks coming from southern states. A mounted patrol was set up along the southern border for protection from Indians and St. John organized assistance for the emigrating “Exodusters”. After his term, he continued to be a supporter of prohibition and traveled more than

350,000 miles and made 4,500 speeches in favor of it. He was nominated for the presidency on the prohibition ticket in 1884, but was defeated.

Susan Parker St. John (1879-1883). She served as a regent of Kansas State College from 1879-1883. She helped establish a home for the elderly women in Topeka and organized what was reported to be the first women's cultural club in Kansas. She was a close relative of Quannah Parker, a Comanche chief.

- 9 **George Glick (1883-1885). (Democrat)** He emphasized creation of a railroad commission, rural road improvement, tax assessment equalization and a civil service law. His son, Frederick Glick, served as his private secretary. During his administration, the Livestock Sanitary Commission was established after the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease. He was the first Democrat to be elected governor in Kansas. In 1884, Kansas sent sixty-one carloads of corn to flood-ravaged areas in Ohio. In 1913, the legislature appropriated \$6,000 for a statue of Glick to be sculpted by Charles Henry Niehaus. It was placed in the U.S. Capitol and now stands in the Kansas Statehouse. After his term, he continued involvement in politics, serving in the state legislature and as an organizer and member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Elizabeth Ryder Glick (1883-1885). She was well-educated, cultured, multilingual, extremely well-read and belonged to literary societies.

- 10 **John Alexander Martin (1885-1889). (Republican)** Before becoming governor, he had owned the Daily Champion. New in his administration were the State Board of Health, a school for feebleminded persons and a soldier's orphans home. Women won the right to vote in city elections, the state militia became the Kansas National Guard and a Bureau of Labor Statistics was created. There were rivalries between communities for the county seat, called "county seat wars" and Martin was forced several times to send troops to restore order. He had served on the Republican National Committee before becoming governor. After leaving office, he returned to his newspaper, the Daily Champion.

Ida Challiss Martin (1885-1889). She remained in Atchison to care for their seven children and the governor commuted between Atchison and Topeka.

- 11 **Lyman Humphrey (1889-1893). (Republican)** Before becoming governor, he was a teacher and a newspaperman. He was the first governor from southeast Kansas. Two critical issues during his term were prohibition and metropolitan police commissioners. Other events were opening of white settlement in Oklahoma in 1889, large corn crops and a new flourishing salt industry. During his term, he lived in the Copeland Hotel, called "Copeland County," because so much political activity took place there. After finishing his second term, he ran for Congress. After his defeat, he returned to his law practice in Independence.

Martha Amanda Leonard Humphrey (1889-1893). They had four children and her only outside activities and interests revolved around her church.

- 12 **Lorenzo Dow Lewelling (1893-1895). (People's or Populist party)** He led the entire slate of the Populist Party to victory and was the first Populist governor of Kansas. He was well-educated, articulate, long acquainted with labor-management problems and an authority on penal reform. During his term, he stayed at the dollar-a-day Dutton Hotel rather than the Copeland which was used by his predecessors and was twice the cost. After leaving office, he returned to Wichita and ran a dairy farm and creamery business. He later served in the state senate, was a member of the State Railway Commission and worked as a land agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

Ida Bishop Lewelling (1893-1895). She was an ardent reformer and worked diligently with her husband. While she remained in Wichita, their daughter, Jessie, served as the official hostess. Jessie and her father lived as well as entertained at the Dutton.

- 13 Edward Morrill (1895-1897). (Republican)** A "Free-Stater," who had arrived in Brown County, Kansas, with a colonizing group from New England, he spent more of his life in Kansas than any previous governor. He borrowed money to set up a saw mill, watched it burn down in 1860 and eventually repaid his loan for the destroyed machinery. By the 1890's, he was one of the wealthiest men in Kansas, attributed to his shrewd land speculation and his role as organizer of the first bank in Hiawatha. At sixty-one, he was the oldest person elected governor in Kansas. Critical problems facing him as governor were a national economic depression, drought, the influence of existing mortgage laws and high rates of interest for farmers. While governor, he loaned William Allen White one-third of the money he needed to acquire the Emporia Gazette. After finishing his second term, he returned to Hiawatha and was involved in banking.

Caroline Nash Morrill (1895-1897). She thought society was cold and heartless and would participate in social events only when it was absolutely necessary. She ardently wished her husband had not become involved in politics. However, she believed women should have a voice in moral problems and joined the suffragist movement in her hometown of Hiawatha.

- 14 John Whitnah Leedy (1897-1899). (People's or Populist party)** He was a friendly man who stationed himself in his outer office to greet visitors while his secretary worked inside. After leaving office, he relocated to Valdez, Alaska, to prospect and open a law practice. He served as city attorney and mayor and, later, moved to Alberta, Canada, where he invested in a ranch. He often ran for office, but wasn't elected. He died nearly destitute in 1935. A year later, the Kansas legislature appropriated \$1,000 to pay his funeral expenses and mark his grave with a headstone.

Sarah Boyd Leedy (1897-1899). After their administration, they moved briefly to the Alaska frontier and later settled on a farm in Canada.

- 15 William Stanley (1899-1903). (Republican)** His family was the first to occupy the executive mansion at 8th and Buchanan. When he became governor, there was evidence of good economic times with excellent business conditions, prolific stock returns and bountiful harvests. The number of supreme court justices was increased to seven and railroad spokesmen consistently objected to the appointments Stanley made to fill the vacancies. Prohibition lacked the urgency of former times, but Carry A. Nation confronted and lashed out at Stanley in his own office for his lack of enforcement. He was a state archery champion and his wife, Emma, was the champion woman archer in Wichita. After finishing his second term, he returned to his Wichita law practice.

Emma Hills Stanley (1899-1903). She was the first mistress of the first official governor's residence in Kansas. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames and Twentieth Century Club. She was an active sportswoman and Champion Woman Archer of Wichita. Her husband was the state champion. They entertained in such proportions that it was necessary on occasion to turn the top floor into a dormitory for guests.

- 16 Willis Joshua Bailey (1903-1905). (Republican)** After graduation from college, he moved with his father to Nemaha County, Kansas, and became a farmer-stockman. Later, he and his father plotted the town of Baileyville and located a bank there. After the flood of 1903,

he convened a special session of the legislature to provide relief. The Kansas Statehouse was completed and, for the first time, tuition was collected at state colleges and universities. After leaving office, he returned to Baileyville and resumed presidency of its bank. He became one of the first directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. He was considered one of the outstanding orators of Kansas and spoke on the Chautauqua circuit.

Ida Albert Bailey (1903-1905). She was a teacher and owner of a millinery shop in Seneca before marrying the governor. She was a sportswoman, musician, painter, singer and leading social figure. During her husband's campaign, he said he would marry while in office if elected. Guests included President Theodore Roosevelt; Elihu Root, Secretary of War; William Allen White; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Ed Howe; and Prince Henry Battenburg.

- 17 Edward Wallis Hoch (1905-1909). (Republican)** In a fight with the Standard Oil Company, he had the state build its own oil refinery, which was run by convict labor. When he ran for governor a second time, he campaigned for a "square deal" for Kansas, modeled after the domestic program of Theodore Roosevelt. After leaving office, he returned to publishing the Marion Record. He was a strong prohibitionist and was a popular orator with the Chautauqua circuit. An auditorium was named for him at Kansas University and one of his sons became a congressman and a state supreme court justice.

Sarah Dickerson Hoch (1905-1909). She was a devout Christian and conducted her life with rigid discipline. The Hochs attended their first dance while he was governor, but they did not dance.

- 18 Walter Roscoe Stubbs (1909-1913). (Republican)** He moved to Kansas in 1869. He was a prosperous self-made millionaire who had been a contractor, a bank president and an owner of much land. Raised as a Quaker, he sought to serve his neighbors through public service. He led the Republican Party to a progressive stance and pushed for reforms that included a campaign expense law, commission government for cities and towns, normal training for teachers and civil-service reform. After leaving office, he managed his cattle ranches in Kansas, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico. His home was Wind-Hill near the university campus in Lawrence.

Stella Hostettler Stubbs (1909-1913). She had a reputation of being highly intelligent. She believed in a woman's right to vote and championed women's suffrage. She served on the state motion picture board of review at a time when movies were censored for scenes in which a woman crossed her knees or held a cigarette. The Stubbs had four children.

- 19 George Hodges (1913-1915). (Democrat)** A Democrat, he rode Woodrow Wilson's coattails to office while other Democrats won U.S. House and Senate seats. For the first time, both houses of the state legislature were captured by Democrats. Hodges obtained legislation for better schools, stronger business regulation, judicial and tax reforms and the upgrading of state hospitals and penal institutions. Women in positions of responsibility in state government increased from one to twenty-three. The "blanket ballot" with its party column organization was replaced with the "office block" ballot, which made it more difficult for citizens to vote a straight party ticket. At the end of his term, he returned to his lumber and hardware business in Olathe. An ardent spokesman for prohibition, he was well known on the Chautauqua circuit.

Ora Murray Hodges (1913-1915). She was a witty and charming hostess. She was first to assemble all the pictures of previous first ladies and display them in the governor's mansion. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and active in her church.

20 Arthur Capper (1915-1919). (Republican) He was the first native Kansan to be elected governor. He was brought up Quaker and loved to play and dance. He was the majority owner of the Topeka Capital newspaper. He had one of the first automobiles in Topeka. He built an expensive mansion on Topeka Boulevard and a five story printing plant at Eighth and Jackson. He and his wife lived in their own mansion rather than the Kansas executive mansion while he was governor. During his term, rural credit loans were made more accessible, pensions were provided for widows with dependent children, an industrial welfare commission for women was created and a more comprehensive workman's compensation law was passed. Though he was a pacifist when the United States entered World War I, he favored an all out effort that would end hostilities as soon as possible. A new state highway commission was created in response to federal pressure. The most restrictive Kansas prohibition law, known as the "bone dry" law, was enacted. After leaving office, he ran for and was elected to the United States Senate, serving five terms and retiring undefeated. When Capper Publications was sold, he made a sizable donation to the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children. A public housing development in Washington, D.C. bears his name. His statue, one of four, is located under the rotunda of the Kansas Statehouse dome. He was the second governor to go to the U.S. Senate.

Florence Crawford Capper (1915-1919). She was the daughter of the third governor of Kansas, Governor Crawford. The town of Florence in Marion County was founded by her father and named in her honor. She and the Governor lived in their own home at 11th and Topeka, rather than in the executive residence. Although they had no children, she collaborated with Myra Williamson in writing and publishing children's songs. She was a talented musician. She both sang and played the harp. The Cappers entertained President Wilson at lunch in 1916.

21 Henry Justin Allen (1919-1923). (Republican) He had a long, successful career in journalism and owned the Wichita Beacon. He built the first ten story office building in the state in Wichita, Kansas. He commissioned Frank Lloyd Wright to design his Wichita home. He spent no money in his campaign for governor and learned of his election in a Paris newspaper while on a tour in France to inspect facilities of the American Expeditionary Forces with William Allen White. An able speaker, he made the keynote address for the Republican National Convention in 1920. He voiced strong opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and the Non-Partisan League, though neither had as much support as Allen had feared. He and the first lady lived in the Capper Mansion rather than the Kansas executive mansion while he was governor. After leaving office, he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a seat vacated by the election of Charles Curtis as vice president.

Elsie Nuzman Allen (1919-1923). She led many philanthropic causes, especially helping unfortunate children. She was instrumental in forming Save the Children Foundation which cared for children who lost their parents in World War II. She was an ardent art collector and encouraged many young artists in their endeavors.

22 Jonathan Davis (1923-1925). (Democrat) He ran a total of six times for Governor and had long been involved in Democrat party politics. His term was dominated by pressure to remove Samuel J. Crumbine, a popular secretary of the state board of health, who finally resigned. At the end of his term, he returned to his Little Osage farm. He continued to seek public office, but was never elected.

Mary Purdom Davis (1923-1925). Mary Davis was a good homemaker and active in the care and welfare of those less fortunate than she. She acted as a doctor/nurse for her small community without any formal training in these areas. The Davis' had a homeless boy or indigent elderly person with them most of the time.

- 23 Ben Sanford Paulen (1925-1929). (Republican)** After finishing his education, Paulen worked in his father's hardware and general merchandise store and then became president of the Wilson County Bank of Fredonia. He was sworn into office in Fredonia, where he had been called because of the death of his father. He took the oath of office in his parent's home with his hand on the family Bible. The first state gasoline tax was passed and manufactured cigarettes were legalized and taxed during his administration. After leaving office, he returned to Fredonia. He served as president of the Kansas Bankers' Association and was appointed chairman of the State Board of Welfare. An elementary school in Fredonia is named for him.

Barbara Ellis Paulen (1925-1929). She met her husband working as a clerk at the Paulen Mercantile Company in Fredonia. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Order of the Eastern Star. A charming hostess, she made it a practice to entertain wives of the members of the legislature and executive branches at an informal tea.

- 24 Clyde Martin Reed (1929-1931). (Republican)** After finishing his education, he taught school one year, then worked as a federal employee for the next twenty-eight years. He then resigned and took over the Parsons Sun newspaper. He was an avowed progressive and was known as a "flaming millennium chaser" who would pursue any reform. He found it necessary to call a special session of the Kansas legislature to handle problems arising from the onset of the Great Depression. After leaving office, he returned to the Parsons Sun and, later, was elected United States Senator. He held that position until his death in 1949.

Minnie Hart Reed (1929-1931). The Reeds had seven children. They lived in the governor's mansion during Governor Allen's administration because Reed was Allen's administrative assistant.

- 25 Harry Hines Woodring (1931-1933). (Democrat)** After finishing his schooling, he worked as a bookkeeper in a bank in Elk City. After serving in World War I, he became vice president of the Kansas Bankers' Association. He luckily sold his interests in a bank in Neodesha just before the collapse of the banks and the beginning of the depression, saving his modest fortune. He ran for governor in 1930 against Frank Haucke, a rancher, and Dr. John Brinkley, who had gained fame for his hospital at Milford where he claimed to restore masculine virility. Dr. Brinkley also owned a radio station. The campaign of 1930 was the first in which the radio had a prominent role. He faced many depression-imposed crises in his term. He took a ten percent cut in his \$5000 salary and asked state employees to follow suit. He was one of the original supporters of Franklin Roosevelt for president and kept the Democrat delegates from Kansas solidly behind him in the national convention. During the campaign, Roosevelt was Woodring's personal guest in Topeka. He became Secretary of War under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He gained the party nomination for governor in 1946, but was mourning the loss of his twelve year old son to polio, so barely campaigned and was defeated by Frank Carlson.

Lida Woodring (1931-1933). She was Governor Woodring's sister and, since he was a bachelor during his term as Governor, she served as the official hostess. She loved to

entertain and one of their famous guests was Franklin Roosevelt while he was campaigning for the presidency in 1932.

26 Alfred M. Landon (1933-1937). (Republican) After finishing law school, he went to work as a bookkeeper in a bank. He began investing in oil-drilling projects and, later, resigned from the bank to become a full time oil man. His term was a mildly progressive, businesslike administration. Depression gripped the state and nation and he sought lower taxes and fees, a reorganized state administration and relief for farmers and the unemployed. Unemployment and drought were severe problems in 1933. During his second term, an Associated Press reporter identified parts of Kansas and four other states as the Dust Bowl. He cut all agency appropriations by 25% as well as his own salary. He also reduced the mansion's budget. He was the Republican candidate for president in 1936. After his defeat, he established his home in Topeka. President Ronald Reagan visited him on his ninety-fifth birthday and again shortly before his one-hundredth birthday. The Landon Arena of the Topeka Expo Centre, the Alf M. Landon State Office Building and Landon Middle School in Topeka are all named for him. He died one month and three days after his one-hundredth birthday and his body lay in state in the Kansas Statehouse rotunda for a day before his funeral.

Theo Cobb Landon (1933-1937). The Landon's were the parents of three children, the youngest born while the Governor was in office. Mrs. Landon was the first to have an inventory done of the executive mansion before her family moved in. Little decorating was done because the Governor cut the budget by 25%. While removing old wallpaper, the ceiling fell in. She learned of the silver service that had been on the USS Kansas and received permission to use it for Kansas Day activities. Frequently, people were invited to dinner without telling her or the cook. The staff was paid by the State of Kansas, but all grocery bills were paid personally by the Landon's because there was no allowance for state entertaining. The only items the state paid for were toilet paper and soap. Guests of the Landon's were President Herbert Hoover and Lord Wakefield, brother of Queen Mary of England. She loved to play the piano and the harp. She served on the board of the Florence Crittenton Home.

27 Walter A. Huxman (1937-1939). (Democrat) After finishing law school, he practiced law in Hutchinson, Kansas. A Democrat, he was more successful at working with a Republican legislature than either Davis or Woodring. After being the speaker at the state Democrat convention, he was drafted as a candidate for governor. When his term ended, he returned to his law practice in Hutchinson. President Roosevelt appointed him as judge of the Tenth United States District Court in Topeka, a position he held until he retired in 1962.

Eula Biggs Huxman (1937-1939). She bought no furniture for the mansion in sharp contrast to most first ladies of Kansas.

28 Payne Ratner (1939-1943). (Republican) He was the target of ethnic slurs in his campaign because his father was Jewish. Ratner, however, was a Christian and an elder in the Christian Church in Parsons. The state's fee collecting agencies were combined into a single Department of Revenue. World War II began during his second term. During his administration, a pension plan for teachers was begun as was a merit system for state employees. After leaving office, he opened a successful law practice in Wichita, Kansas.

Cliffe Dodd Ratner (1939-1943). Because the executive mansion was in such disrepair, the Ratners lived in an apartment in Topeka while they cleaned their new home. During formal functions, the children were not permitted to leave their bedrooms. Between the louvres of the upper floor bedroom doors, they rigged up a cord and a trolley so they could run notes back and forth between rooms.

- 29 Andrew F. Schoeppel (1943-1947). (Republican)** He played football while attending the University of Nebraska and made “honorable mention” on one of Walter Camp’s first All-America football teams. He set up a law practice in Ness City and once filled in as football coach of the Fort Hays State football team when the head coach was on leave for a year. Issues of World War II dominated attention during his first term and he warned during his second inaugural address that servicemen returning from war would need economic opportunities. His administration was characterized as friendly to business and punitive to organized labor. After he left office, he went into law practice in Wichita and, later, became a United States Senator.

Marie Thomsen Schoeppel (1943-1947). She worked with the Red Cross Gray Ladies, the Y.M.C.A., U.S.O. and other war-time agencies. Food and gasoline were rationed. They lived on their wartime allotment of ration stamps. She made soap from grease drippings and painted her own furniture which she used in the upstairs sitting room of the Governor’s mansion. General Dwight D. Eisenhower was a guest.

- 30 Frank Carlson (1947-1950). (Republican)** His major contribution to the state was its enterprise in the treatment of mental illness. Other accomplishments included: a twenty-year highway building program, reorganization of social welfare programs, transformation of the state’s mental hospitals and a broad plan for rural medical services. He played an active role in recruiting Eisenhower as a Republican candidate for president in 1952. He was a co-founder of the annual President’s Prayer Breakfast, later known as the National Prayer Breakfast. He was the only Kansas governor to serve in both houses of Congress. He is recognized in his hometown of Concordia by the Frank Carlson Library, by the Frank Carlson Lecture Series at Wichita State University and by the federal court building in Topeka.

Alice Fredrickson Carlson (1947-1950). She was unique in that she did her own housework. She was active in the Red Cross and her experience as a civil air-warden during the war was a source of amusement to her family. Her daughter’s wedding reception was held at the mansion.

- 31 Frank Hagaman (1950-1951). (Republican)** He became governor when Frank Carlson resigned to accept an appointment to the United States Senate. He served as governor less than two months, overseeing final preparations for the state budget. After his term ended, he returned to his law practice in Fairway.

Elizabeth Blair Hagaman (1950-1951). Because her husband became governor after Frank Carlson’s resignation, she served as first lady for only 40 days. She was interested in birds and was a member of the Audubon Society and the Kansas Ornithological Society.

- 32 Edward Arn (1951-1955). (Republican)** He was the first Kansas governor born in the twentieth century. He resigned as judge in the state supreme court to run for governor in 1950. The Department of Administration was created to oversee budgets, accounting and purchasing. The biggest flood in the state’s history occurred in 1951 and was followed by a serious drought. The United States Supreme Court declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional in the case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* during his

term. After he left office, he returned to his Wichita law practice.

Marcella Tillmans Arn (1951-1955). She met her husband on a blind date and they were married a few weeks later. While first lady, she turned the third floor billiard room into an attractive game room for their two teen-aged daughters. She collected antiques and made her own clothing.

- 33 Fred Hall (1955-1957). (Republican)** He grew up in Dodge City, Kansas, and won a debate scholarship to the University of Southern California. He returned to Kansas and worked for a Topeka law firm. At thirty-nine, he was the youngest Kansas governor elected since 1873. He resigned a few days before the end of his term and was appointed to the state supreme court by Lieutenant Governor, John McCuish. He later resigned from the court position to run again for governor, but was defeated. He opened a law practice in Beverly Hills, California, and, eventually, returned to Kansas.

Leadell Schneider Hall (1955-1957). Family finances prevented her from fulfilling a childhood dream of becoming a lawyer. After becoming first lady, she reinstated the inaugural ball as an official function. She made the mansion a warm place to visit. She is thought to be one of the best dressed first ladies, in part, because she designed and made her own clothes which were stunning.

- 34 John McCuish (1957). (Republican)** His term as governor was the shortest of any Kansas Governor. Governor Fred Hall resigned as governor to accept a state supreme court position. McCuish became governor, appointed Fred Hall to the court position and served only eleven days as governor. Before serving as governor, McCuish had served with the Red Cross in Germany and with the Defense Department in Japan. He had owned a newspaper in Newton and returned to that after he left office. He later sold it and became an independent oil man.

Cora Hedrick McCuish (1957). Her ten or eleven days as first lady were described as a “whirlwind of entertaining” in the mansion and she remembers having guests at every meal. They lived out of a suitcase.

- 35 George Docking (1957-1961). (Democrat)** Before becoming governor, he was involved in banking. He lived in Lawrence and was a champion amateur tennis player and a master of the game of bridge. He was the first non-Republican to be awarded a second term. He continually questioned spending at all levels of state government and published the names of the state’s highest paid employees. However, state spending increased greatly during his term. He ran for a third term, but was defeated. President Kennedy appointed him director of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D.C. His son, Robert Docking, later became the thirty-eighth governor of Kansas.

Virginia Blackwell Docking (1957-1961). She loved the Bennett Mansion. After moving into the executive mansion, she found two oil paintings. After consulting with the director of the Washburn University art department, she found one painting was an original of John Brown (now at the Historical Society) and the other a painting of former governor Samuel Crawford (now in the Crawford County Courthouse). She was one of the most popular first ladies, petite in figure, demure in dress and most direct in manner. She wrote a weekly newspaper column. A collection of the columns has been published in the book [From Our Home to Your Home](#).

- 36 John Anderson (1961-1965). (Republican)** Anderson had served as state attorney general before becoming governor. He was the first governor to occupy Cedar Crest. School

districts were reorganized during his term, replacing thousands of diverse districts with about three hundred unified districts. Several vocational-technical schools were organized and the University of Wichita came into the state system as Wichita State University. He didn't seek a third term and returned to his law practice in Overland Park. He kept a ranch near Olathe, where he farmed and bred Shetland ponies and Hereford cattle.

Arlene Auchard Anderson (1961-1965). The Anderson family was the only family to have lived in both the Bennett Mansion and Cedar Crest. Only two major purchases were made for Cedar Crest: two watercolors of the old and new executive residences by Pauline Shirer and a new set of china for state use. State penitentiary inmates reupholstered furniture from the Bennett house to be used in Cedar Crest. Kansas artists were invited to display their works on the residence walls. The Anderson's had three children in grade school and they insisted on bringing their Shetland ponies. Well-known guests entertained at Cedar Crest during the Andersons' stay included: actress Vivian Vance from *I Love Lucy*; actor Milburn Stone from *Gunsmoke*; playwright William Inge and Nelson Rockefeller. Keeping the cattle industry happy in Kansas, they served a lot of beef to their guests.

- 37 William H. Avery (1965-1967). (Republican)** After serving a decade in Congress, he was unafraid to ask for more taxes to improve state services. He was widely supported for remaining calm about violent protests concerning both civil rights and the Viet Nam war. He ran for a second term, but was defeated by Robert Docking. He opposed the construction of the Tuttle Creek Dam. After leaving office, he returned to Wichita and was involved in the oil industry. He later ran for congress, but was defeated by Robert Dole.

Hazel Bowles Avery (1965-1967). Mrs. Avery has said she has never been as busy as she was during the time she was first lady. Many projects concerning Cedar Crest were undertaken during their term. The third floor was partitioned to provide a center hall and an additional bedroom. Former garage space was converted into a recreation room and an outside entrance was made into a furnace room. Additional outside lighting was installed as well as a new sidewalk and parking area for the staff. She had Frank MacLennan's books catalogued and displayed them in the library and living room. She held the first Easter egg hunt at Cedar Crest for children ages 1-12, but also made a special hunting area for handicapped children. She hosted a reception for Miss America, Debbie Bryant. In response to requests from guests for a souvenir of their visit to Cedar Crest, Mrs. Avery began research to be used in a brochure. The MacLennans' daughter, Mary MacLennan Farrell, shared information about the home and was a guest at Cedar Crest in the spring of 1966. Mrs. MacLennan's request that a bronze plaque in memory of Mr. MacLennan be placed on a wall of Cedar Crest was honored during the Avery's term.

- 38 Robert B. Docking (1967-1975). (Democrat)** After college, he became involved in banking, the oil industry and politics. He was the son of Governor George Docking, the thirty-fourth governor of Kansas. Though he had criticized his predecessor for traveling outside the state, he became the most traveled governor in Kansas history. He was the first and only Kansas governor to serve four terms. During his last term, the voters approved an amendment to the Kansas constitution providing for a four year term for statewide offices with the governor and lieutenant governor running as a team and limited their tenure to two successive terms. His term was characterized by economic growth and expansion of governmental services. After leaving office, he returned to Arkansas City and banking. The state office building in Topeka was renamed for him after he died. His son later

served as lieutenant governor.

Meredith Gear Docking (1967-1975). Mrs. Docking was in charge of improvements to both the outside and the inside of Cedar Crest. She improved the landscape with sugar maples, pin oak, sweet gums and sycamore trees planted along the front lane. Birdfeeders were placed around the grounds. She had some of the furniture reupholstered and book-cases and desks were built into the walls of the third floor bedrooms. A sitting room was created next to the master bedroom to be used as a family gathering place. She was known for her wonderful cooking. Guests of the Dockings included Robert and Ethel Kennedy, Edmund Muskie, Birch Bayh and Stuart Udall.

- 39 Robert F. Bennett (1975-1979). (Republican)** Bennett was both first to run for a four year term and first to run with a lieutenant governor on the same ticket. He was also the first governor in the twentieth century elected with a beard. He had long been involved in state affairs and his handling of his office has been labeled "civics book" politics. He sought to achieve balance among his state appointments on the basis of race, sex and geography. He appointed the first woman to the state supreme court and the first black to the state court of appeals. Branch offices for his staff were created in Wichita and western Kansas to stress his concern for all sections of the state. He had no speechwriters on his staff; he either wrote his own speeches or spoke extemporaneously. After leaving office, he returned to his law practice in Prairie Village.

Olivia Fisher Bennett (1975-1979). A native of Norfolk, England, Mrs. Bennett became a U.S. citizen in 1957. As first lady, her first luncheon was held for President Gerald Ford who was attending the Midwestern Governors' Conference. She cooked the meal herself. She renovated the fifty year old governor's residence and on completion served the workmen dinner. Paige Clark, a talented Comanche Indian artisan, painted the sculptured plaster ceiling in the dining room. Central air-conditioning was installed. The four Bennett children kept the home filled with young people in their teens and twenties. When snow came to Kansas, Mrs. Bennett enjoyed cross-country skiing the rolling hills of Cedar Crest. Interesting visitors during the Bennett term included: King Gustave II of Sweden, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Supreme Court Justices and President Ford's daughter, Susan. Mrs. Bennett was Chairman of the 1977 Kansas March of Dimes.

- 40 John Carlin (1979-1987). (Democrat)** Before becoming governor, he was an active dairyman. He was an accredited judge of the Holstein Association and served on the board of directors of the Kansas Holstein Association in 1970. During his bid for re-election, his opponent won more counties, but Carlin had the most votes in the most populous counties. State issues during his term included passage of a severance tax, development of legislation to handle problems in correctional institutions and reappraisal of property for tax purposes. At the end of his second term, he accepted appointment as a professor of public administration at Wichita State University.

Ramona Hawkinson Carlin (1979-1980). Because Cedar Crest had been renovated early in the previous administration, Mrs. Carlin made only one change: the addition of bookshelves to the second floor sitting room. Each spring she would plant a new tree such as a weeping willow, a golden rain and a flowering pear tree. She was involved in the children's Festival of Oz and also hosted Margaret Hamilton, The Wicked Witch of the West from the movie, *The Wizard of Oz*. She was a member of the National Advisory Committee for the White House Conference on Families. She started a program to have

the works of Kansas artists displayed at Cedar Crest on a rotating basis.

Karen Bigsby Carlin (1981-1985). She enjoyed entertaining on a grand scale and once had a birthday party with 1500 guests. A smaller group was entertained with a Renaissance Repast which included a harpsichord, baroque trumpet and the Governor and First Lady in period costume. During the 1981 holiday season, ethnic groups were invited to decorate an area according to their ethnic heritage. Ten groups accepted. Some visitors were officials from the Republic of China, West Germany and Australia.

- 41 Mike Hayden (1987-1991). (Republican)** After service in Viet Nam, he added a master's degree in biology from Fort Hays State University to his undergraduate degree in wildlife conservation. He ran against Tom Docking, son of former governor Robert Docking. He carried 92% of Kansas counties. His biggest disappointment was his inability to win legislative approval for reinstatement of capital punishment. State revenues increased, however, and the state no longer had to rely on borrowing from other funds known as "deficit borrowing" to pay costs of basic state operations.

Patti Rooney Hayden (1987-1991). Governor and Mrs. Hayden brought a love of the outdoors to Cedar Crest. They initiated the annual Arbor Day observance and during their term more than sixty trees were planted at Cedar Crest. The Haydens finally granted Mrs. MacLennan's wish to have the surrounding acreage of Cedar Crest made into a public park. They re-introduced to the grounds the following animals: eastern chipmunks, black squirrels, wild turkeys, barred owl and Canadian geese. They also restocked the ponds with bass and channel catfish. Cedar Crest received the honor of being named a *Backyard Habitat* by the National Wildlife Federation. This was only the second time in history that a Governor's residence was given this award. The Haydens have two daughters.

- 42 Joan Finney (1991-1995). (Democrat)** She was the first woman elected governor as well as the oldest governor. She was 67 when she took office.

Spencer Finney (1991-1995). He was the first "first gentleman" of Kansas. He considered himself to be the caretaker of Cedar Crest. He was well known for his warmth and genuine hospitality and could be found down at the ponds, instructing young, physically-challenged Kansas citizens in the art of fishing. He entertained students who excelled both academically and athletically. The Finneys had dinners for a variety of charities including the March of Dimes, Boys and Girls Clubs of Topeka and the American Heart Association.

- 43 Bill Graves (1995-2003). (Republican)** The first Republican Governor to be re-elected in Kansas since 1962 and the state's longest serving Republican Governor, Governor Graves' emphasized sound fiscal management, lower taxes, quality education, reducing the size of state government and common sense regulation. In his re-election bid, he won the largest margin of victory of any Kansas Governor by receiving 73% of the vote. Previously, he served two terms as Kansas Secretary of State.

Linda Richey Graves (1995-2003). Mrs. Graves championed the well-being of Kansas children during her eight years as first lady, promoting the statewide immunization program, the Kansas Identification Sticker Program which encourages the use of safety seats and serving on the Governor's Task Force on Childhood Hunger, to name but a few. President George W. Bush appointed her to the White House Commission on Presidential Scholars in 2001. She led the effort to restore Cedar Crest, working with the Friends of Cedar Crest Association to raise \$2.2 million in private funds for

the home. The Graves became only the third first family in Kansas' history to have a child while in office. Their daughter was born in October, 1995.

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KANSAS GOVERNOR'S QUIZ

1. How many Republican Governors?
2. How many Democrat Governors?
3. How many Populist Governors?
4. Where is the shortest marked highway in Kansas?
5. Who was the youngest governor and how old was he?
6. What governor was elected by the largest margin of victory?
7. Who was said to be the wealthiest governor to take office?
8. Whose campaign of 1930 was the first in which radio had a prominent role?
9. Who was the first governor to read his State of the State speech to the Legislature in person?
10. Who was the first woman elected to become a Kansas governor?
11. Who was the first Governor to occupy the Executive Mansion at 8th and Buchanan?
12. Who was the only Kansas Governor to serve in both houses of Congress?
13. Who was the first Governor born in Kansas and had one of the first automobiles in Kansas?
14. Who cut his salary of \$5,000 by 25% as he did all state office and agency budgets including the budget for the Governor's mansion?
15. Who served the shortest term in office of any governor?
16. What governor was the first to occupy Cedar Crest?
17. Which governor was the son of a former governor and was also the most traveled in Kansas history?
18. Who was the first governor to run for a four-year term?
19. What Governor took the oath of office in his parents' home?

KANSAS GOVERNOR'S QUIZ

(Answer Key)

1. How many Republican Governors? **32**
2. How many Democrat Governors? **9**
3. How many Populist Governors? **2**
4. Where is the shortest marked highway in Kansas? **Highway 100 is the Cedar Crest driveway and is no more than half a mile in length.**
5. Who was the youngest governor and how old was he? **Samuel Crawford, 29 (1865-1868)**
6. What governor was elected by the largest margin of victory? **Bill Graves in 1998 by 73%**
7. Who was said to be the wealthiest governor to take office? **Thomas Carney (1863-1865)**
8. Whose campaign of 1930 was the first in which radio had a prominent role? **Harry Woodring (1931- 1933)**
9. Who was the first governor to read his State of the State speech to the Legislature in person? **George Anthony (1887-1889)**
10. Who was the first woman elected to become a Kansas governor?
Joan Finney (1991-1995)
11. Who was the first Governor to occupy the Executive Mansion at 8th and Buchanan?
William Stanley (1899-1903)
12. Who was the only Kansas Governor to serve in both houses of Congress?
Frank Carlson (1947-1950)
13. Who was the first Governor born in Kansas and had one of the first automobiles in Kansas? **Arthur Capper (1915-1919)**
14. Who cut his salary of \$5,000 by 25% as he did all state office and agency budgets including the budget for the Governor's mansion? **Alfred Landon (1933-1937)**
15. Who served the shortest term in office of any governor? **John McCuish, 11 days (1957)**
16. What governor was the first to occupy Cedar Crest? **John Anderson, Jr. (1961-1965)**
17. Which governor was the son of a former governor and was also the most traveled in Kansas history? **Robert Docking (1967-1975)**
18. Who was the first governor to run for a four-year term? **Robert Bennett (1975-1979)**
19. What Governor took the oath of office in his parents' home? **Ben Paulen (1925-1929)**